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ACCENTURE C/O VEDDER PRICE KAUFMAN & KAMMHOLZ, P.C. 222 NORTH LASALLE STREET CHICAGO, IL 60601				SHIN, KYUNG H
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		2143		

DATE MAILED: 12/16/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/817,917	MATHUR ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Kyung H. Shin	2143

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 September 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responding to application (RCE) dated 9/12/2005.

Claims 1 - 33 are pending. Claims 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 18, 19, 20 are amended.

Claim 33 is new. Independent claims are 1, 9, 16, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments, filed 9/12/2005, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-32 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made.

Response to Remarks

- 2.1 Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose "*... receiving content that include terms of at least one service nor a system that determines whether the terms of the services are acceptable ...*" (see Remarks Page 10, Line 22 Page 11, Line 1)

The Slaughter (6,970,869) prior art discloses the capability for the discovery of available (i.e. offered) services (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 26-32: discover available services) and the determination of terms of services (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 37-39: receive terms for available services) and the determination of whether the terms of services are acceptable. (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 37-51; col. 9, lines 1-6: negotiate terms of available services)

2.2 Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose “... access to a discrete component of data from at least one data source ...” (see Remarks Page 11, Lines 18-19) ; “... associating a discrete component of data with at least one domain ...” (see Remarks Page 12, Lines 6-7) ; “... addition of contextual information to achieve enhanced data ...” (see Remarks Page 12, Line 13)

The Schaffer (6,411,949) prior art discloses a discrete (i.e. separate and singular) media content which is combined to generate enhanced content. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31)

The Schaffer prior art discloses the capability to group enhanced content by an area of interest (i.e. a domain). By definition, a domain is defined as a sphere of interest (i.e. a group). A collection or a grouping of entities (i.e. media). ([1.http://www.answers.com/domain&r=67](http://www.answers.com/domain&r=67)) The Schaffer (6,411,949) prior art discloses that the enhanced content is related to the media content and within an area of interest (i.e. or a domain). (see Schaffer col. 2, lines 60-67)

The Schaffer prior art discloses the combination and the combined storage of media with enhanced content. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 2, lines 50-52)

2.3 Applicant argues that the referenced prior discloses that the enhanced content “... is still separate (i.e. not added to) the information ...” (see Remarks Page 12, Lines 21-22)

The Schaffer prior art discloses the combined storage of enhanced content with media content. (see Schaffer col. 2, lines 50-52: enhanced content stored with media content)

2.4 Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose “... *modifying the enhanced data to include the feedback data ...*” (see Remarks Page 15, Lines 6)

The Schaffer (6,411,949) and Bell (20020120501) prior art combination discloses the collection of feedback data. By definition, feedback is defined as the return of information about the result of an activity.

(1.<http://www.answers.com/feedback&r=67>) The Schaffer and Bell prior art combination discloses the capability to receive feedback information (see Bell paragraph [0024], lines 5-7; paragraph [0185], lines 12-19: feedback data capability) and the Schaffer prior art discloses the capability to customize the combination and generation of enhanced content based on user profile information. (see Schaffer col. 3, lines 4-8)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the

applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. **Claims 1, 6, 21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C.102 (e) as being anticipated by

Schaffer (US Patent No. 6,411,949).

Regarding Claim 1, Schaffer discloses a method, computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions of associating contextual information with discrete components of data, the method comprising:

- a) accessing at least one discrete component of data from at least one data source; (see Schaffer col. 2, lines 59-62: access to a media content, a discrete component ; col. 2, lines 3-5; col. 2, lines 10-14: network connections for data transfers ; col. 2, lines 50-52: enhanced content stored with media)
- b) associating said at least one discrete component of data with at least one domain; (Schaffer col. 2, lines 60-67: one or more groups, categories (i.e. domains, a sphere of interest), contextual information)
- c) adding domain specific contextual information to said at least one discrete component of data to provide enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31: combine media content to achieve enhanced content based upon user profile)

Regarding Claim 6 (Currently Amended), Schaffer discloses the method of claim 1, further including:

- a) associating said at least one discrete component of data with a second domain, (see Schaffer col. 2, lines 59-62; col. 2, lines 64-67: one or more groups, describe one or more different categories (i.e. domains))
- b) adding domain specific contextual information to said at least one discrete component of data to provide second enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31: combine media content to achieve enhanced content based upon user profile ; col. 2, lines 60-67: enhanced content data related to some aspect of media (i.e. specific relation, domain, a sphere of interest))

Regarding Claim 21, Schaffer discloses a computer-readable medium having stored thereon a data structure comprising:

- a) at least one discrete component of data from at least one data source; (see Schaffer col. 2, lines 59-62: access to a media content, a discrete component ; col. 2, lines 3-5; col. 2, lines 10-14: network connections for data transfers)
- b) first contextual information that enhances said at least one discrete component of data for a first domain; see Schaffer col. 2, lines 59-62; col. 2, lines 60-67: one or more groups, describe one or more different categories (i.e. domains, a sphere of interest))
- c) second contextual information that enhances said at least one discrete component of data for a second domain; see Schaffer col. 2, lines 59-62; col. 2, lines 60-67: one or more groups, describe one or more different categories (i.e. domains, a sphere of interest))

d) wherein the first domain is different from the second domain. (see Schaffer col. 2, lines 60-67: different relationships between data groups (i.e. domain, a sphere of interest))

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 2 - 5, 9, 10, 12, 22 - 24, 26 - 28, 33** are rejected under 35 U.S.C.103 (a) as being unpatentable over **Schaffer** as applied to claims 1, 21 above, in view of **Alexander et al.** (US Patent No. 6,732,331).

Regarding Claim 2 (Currently Amended), Alexander discloses the method of claim 1, further including: assigning access rights to the enhanced data. (see Alexander col. 4, lines 57-63: user access permissions (i.e. access rights) utilized)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable the capability to use access rights in the manipulation of enhanced content within a web based content management system as taught by Alexander. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ

Alexander in order to efficiently manipulate complex media content for within a web based environment. (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41: "*... organizing content augmenting conventional Web content ... Web page can be easily modified without writing custom data entry applications ... loading complex data based on a structured template ...*")

Regarding Claim 3 (Currently Amended), Alexander discloses the method of claim 1, further including: assigning usage rules to the enhanced data. (see Alexander col. 4, lines 57-63: user access permissions (i.e. usage rules) utilized)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable the capability to utilize usage rules in the manipulation of enhanced content within a web based content management system as taught by Alexander. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Alexander in order to efficiently manipulate complex media content for within a web based environment. (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41)

Regarding Claim 4 (Currently Amended), Alexander discloses the method of claim 1, further including: encoding the enhanced data with a markup language. (see Alexander col. 4, lines 26-29: markup language utilized processing enhanced content)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable manipulation of enhanced content utilizing a markup language within a web based content management system as taught

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by Alexander. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Alexander in order to efficiently manipulate complex media content for within a web based environment. (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41)

Regarding Claim 5, Alexander discloses the method of claim 4, wherein the markup language comprises the Extensible Markup Language. (see Alexander col. 4, lines 31-33: an extensible markup language (i.e. XML) utilized to process enhanced content)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable manipulation of enhanced content utilizing a markup language within a web based content management system as taught by Alexander. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Alexander in order to efficiently manipulate complex media content for within a web based environment. (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41)

Regarding Claim 9 (Currently Amended), Schaffer discloses a method of delivering enhanced data through at least one digital identity comprising:

d) transmitting enhanced data from the enhanced content source to the requestor.

(see Schaffer col. 2, lines 56-58: transfer enhanced content to user)

Schaffer does not specifically disclose a request and response procedure for management of enhanced content. However, Alexander discloses:

a) receiving a request through at least one digital identity for enhanced data from a requestor, the enhanced data including contextual information added to at least

one discrete component of data; (see Alexander col. 4, lines 19-23: based on web server (i.e. digital identity), receive enhanced data request)

- b) using a digital identity to compare an identification of the requestor to access rights; (see Alexander col. 4, lines 50-56: requestor (i.e. requesting client), access controls checked)
- c) transmitting from the digital identity to an enhanced content source an approval to release enhanced data; (see Alexander col. 5, lines 12-14: determine that requestor is authorized, enhanced data released)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable manipulation of enhanced content utilizing request and response processing and a digital identity capability within a web based content management system as taught by Alexander. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Alexander in order to efficiently manipulate complex media content for within a web based environment. (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41)

Regarding Claim 10 (Currently Amended), Schaffer discloses the method of claim 9, further including: comparing at the digital identity an intended use of the enhanced data to usage rules. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: usage rules (i.e. based on user profile, digital identity), applied to content data)

Regarding Claim 12, Schaffer discloses the method of claim 9, wherein the digital identity is associated with an entity and is operated by the entity (see Schaffer col. 1,

lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: user profile (i.e. digital identity) entity controls processing of enhanced content)

Regarding Claims 22, 23, Alexander discloses the computer readable medium of claims 21, 22, wherein the data structure is encoded with a markup language and/or Extensible Markup Language. (see Alexander col. 4, lines 26-29: an extensible markup language utilized)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable manipulation of enhanced content utilizing an extensible markup language within a web based content management system as taught by Alexander. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Alexander in order to efficiently manipulate complex media content for within a web based environment. (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41)

Regarding Claims 24, 26, Schaffer does not specifically disclose a computer-readable medium for software programs. However, Alexander discloses the computer readable medium (see Alexander col. 5, lines 47-50: software program computer readable medium) of claim 21, further including a data field defining usage and access rules. (see Alexander col. 4, lines 57-63: decision parameter, usage and access rules)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to utilize user access and authentication rules as taught by Alexander. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ

Alexander in order to efficiently manipulate complex media content for within a web based environment (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41).

Regarding Claim 27, Schaffer discloses the capability to process enhanced content data comprising:

- a) accessing at least one discrete component of data from at least one data source; (see Schaffer col. 2, lines 59-62: access to a media content item (i.e. a singular discrete component); col. 2, lines 3-5; col. 2, lines 10-14: network connections for data transfers)
- b) associating said at least one discrete component of data with at least one domain; (Schaffer col. 2, lines 60-67: one or more groups, categories (i.e. domains, a sphere of interest), contextual information)
- c) adding domain specific contextual information to said at least one discrete component of data to provide enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31: combine media content to achieve enhanced content based upon user profile)

Regarding Claim 28, Schaffer discloses the capability to process enhanced content data comprising:

- d) transmitting enhanced data from the enhanced content source to the requestor. (see Schaffer col. 2, lines 56-58: transfer enhanced content to user)

Schaffer does not specifically disclose the usage of a computer-readable medium. However, Alexander discloses a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the steps comprising:

- a) receiving a request through at least one digital identity for enhanced data from a requestor, the enhanced data including contextual information added to at least one discrete component of data; (see Alexander col. 5, lines 47-50 ; col. 4, lines 19-23: software program (i.e. computer readable medium), request for data)
- b) using a digital identity to compare an identification of the requestor to access rights; (see Alexander col. 4, lines 50-56: user identity authentication)
- c) transmitting from the digital identity to an enhanced content source an approval to release adding domain specific contextual information to said at least one discrete component of data to enhanced data; (see Alexander col. 5, lines 12-14: authentication enables access to enhanced content)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable usage of software programs on a computer readable medium utilizing user authentication within a content management system as taught by Alexander. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Alexander in order to efficiently manipulate complex media content for within a web based environment. (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41)

Regarding Claim 33 (new), Schaffer discloses a method of associating contextual information with discrete components of data, the method comprising:

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- a) accessing at least one discrete component of data from each of a plurality of different data sources and different domains; (see Schaffer col. 2, lines 59-62: access to a media content, a discrete component ; col. 2, lines 3-5; col. 2, lines 10-14: network connections for data transfers)
- b) translating each of the discrete components of data from the different data sources to a common representation format; (see Schaffer col. 3, lines 4-8: customization of enhanced content)
- c) adding contextual information to the translated discrete components of data from the different data sources to produce enhanced data having a common format; (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31: combine to generate enhanced content ; col. 2, lines 50-52: enhanced content stored with media)

However, Alexander discloses:

- d) wherein the contextual information is metadata that includes usage rules and access rights for the enhanced data from the different data sources. (see Alexander col. 2, lines 49-52; col. 2, lines 57-59: metadata utilized and processed by content management system)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable the implementation of usage and access rules for the manipulation of enhanced content combined with contextual information or metadata as taught by Alexander. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Alexander in order to efficiently manipulate complex media content for within a web based environment. (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41)

7. **Claim 7** is rejected under 35 U.S.C.103 (a) as being unpatentable over **Schaffer** as applied to claim 1 above, in view of **Bell et al.**(US PGPUB Application No. 20020120501)

Regarding Claim 7 (Currently Amended), Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content management system utilizing enhanced data) Schaffer does not specifically disclose the capability to process feedback information. However, Bell discloses the method of claim 1, further including:

- a) receiving feedback data from a user of the enhanced data; (see Bell paragraph [0024], lines 5-7; paragraph [0185], lines 12-19: feedback data processing capability for managed content)
- b) modifying the enhanced data to include the feedback data. (see Bell paragraph [0024], lines 5-7; paragraph [0185], lines 12-19: feedback data processing capability for managed content)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to process feedback information within a content management system as taught by Bell. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Bell in order to enable effective, efficient marketing and distribution of content (see Bell paragraph [0004], lines 9-14: "... *identify potentially successful content ... monitor audience or consumer reaction ... tailor marketing and promotion ...*

based on such information ... " ; paragraph [0025], lines 12-16: "... leverage the real-time distribution and information-gathering potential of the connected environment to allow more effective, efficient and profitable identification, financing, production, marketing and distribution of any form of content ... ".

8. **Claim 8** is rejected under 35 U.S.C.103 (a) as being unpatentable over **Schaffer** as applied to claim 1 above, in view of **Bowman-Amuah**(US Patent No. 6,697,824)

Regarding Claim 8, Schaffer does not explicitly disclose real-time processing of content. However, Bowman-Amuah discloses wherein the adding step is performed in real-time. (see Bowman-Amuah col. 37, lines 9-12; col. 18, lines 32-36: real-time processing of content and monitoring tools)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Schaffer to incorporate steps performed for real-time content processing as taught by Bowman-Amuah. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to modify Schaffer to employ the invention of Bowman-Amuah in order to improve performance by providing user interface components for dynamic Web access. (see Bowman-Amuah col. 10, lines 7-19)

9. **Claims 11, 13, 29, 32** are rejected under 35 U.S.C.103 (a) as being unpatentable over **Schaffer-Alexander** as applied to claims 1, 21 above, and further in view of **Slaughter et al.**(US Patent No. 6,970,869).

Regarding Claim 11, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content management system utilizing enhanced data) Schaffer does not specifically disclose the processing of available services by the content management system. However, Slaughter discloses the method of claim 9, wherein the digital identity is associated with an entity and is operated by a party other than the entity. (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 26-32; col. 9, lines 1-6: discovery and access for available services)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to manage services available to client-server entities as taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Slaughter in order to utilize automated and dynamic communications and services, complex purchase mechanisms. (see Slaughter col. 5, line 67 - col. 6, line 5)

Regarding Claim 13, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content management system utilizing enhanced data) Schaffer does not specifically disclose the processing of transactions by the content management system. However, Slaughter discloses the method of claim 9, wherein the digital identity is associated with an entity and the enhanced content source is operated by a party other than the entity. (see Slaughter col. 38, lines 12-14; col. 38, lines 48-52; col. 38, lines 63-64: transactions between multiple entities completed)

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to manage and process transactions available to client-server entities as taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Slaughter in order to utilize automated and dynamic communications and services, complex purchase mechanisms. (see Slaughter col. 5, line 67 - col. 6, line 5)

Regarding Claim 29, Alexander discloses a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the steps comprising:

- d) generating at least one decision parameter based on profile and preference information; (see Schaffer col. 3, lines 4-8: decision parameter: user profile usage for content manipulation)

Schaffer does not specifically disclose available services management. However,

Slaughter discloses:

- a) discovering at least one service offered by at least one entity connected to at least one computer network; (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 26-32: available services processing)
- b) receiving content from said at least one entity that includes terms of said at least one service; (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 37-39: determine terms for available services)
- c) filtering the content to determine whether the content satisfies at least one predetermined rule (see Slaughter col. 37, lines 9-14: content filtering utilized)

e) determining whether the terms of said at least one service are acceptable based on at least one decision parameter. (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 37-51; col. 9, lines 1-6: discover and negotiate terms of available services)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable available services management for client-server entities as taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Slaughter in order to enable a scaleable distributed computing mechanism for security, process migration between network nodes within a network environment. (see Slaughter col. 5, line 67 - col. 6, line 5)

Regarding Claim 32, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing enhanced data (i.e. contextual information). (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content management system utilizing enhanced data) Schaffer does not specifically disclose user authentication or transactions between entities. However, Alexander discloses wherein at least one of access rights information and usage rules to one entity is based on at least one of the access rights. (see Alexander col. 4, lines 57-63: user access rights and usage rules) And, Slaughter discloses wherein the method of claim 30, wherein at least one of access rights information and usage rules for transactions. (see Slaughter col. 38, lines 12-14; col. 38, lines 48-52; col. 38, lines 63-64: transactions processing between entities)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable user authentication and access rights

as taught by Alexander, and to enable the capability for processing transactions as taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Alexander in order to efficiently manipulate complex media content for within a web based environment (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41), and to employ Slaughter in order to enable a scaleable distributed computing mechanism for security, process migration between network nodes within a network environment (see Slaughter col. 5, line 67 - col. 6, line 5).

10. Claims 14, 15, 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.103 (a) as being unpatentable over Schaffer-Alexander as applied to claims 1, 21 above, and further in view of Bell et al.(US PGPUB Application No. 20020120501)

Regarding Claim 14 (Currently Amended), Schaffer and Alexander disclose a content management system utilizing enhanced data. Neither Schaffer nor Alexander specifically discloses the capability to process feedback information. However, Bell discloses the method of claim 9, further including: transmitting feedback rules from the enhanced content source to the requestor. (see Bell paragraph [0024], lines 5-7; paragraph [0185], lines 12-19: feedback data processing capability for managed content)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable manipulation of enhanced content within a content management system as taught by Alexander, and to process feedback

information within the content management system as taught by Bell. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Alexander in order to efficient manipulate complex media content for within a web based environment (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41), and to employ Bell in order to enable effective, efficient marketing and distribution of content (see Bell paragraph [0004], lines 9-14; paragraph [0025], lines 12-16).

Regarding Claim 15, Alexander discloses a content management system utilizing enhanced data. Neither Schaffer nor Alexander specifically discloses the capability to process feedback information. However, Bell discloses the method of claim 14, wherein the feedback rules comprise an incentive for the requestor to provide feedback. (see Bell paragraph [0024], lines 5-7; paragraph [0185], lines 12-19: feedback data processing capability utilized)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable manipulation of enhanced content within a content management system as taught by Alexander, and to process feedback information within the content management system as taught by Bell. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Alexander in order to efficient manipulate complex media content for within a web based environment (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41), and to employ Bell in order to enable effective, efficient marketing and distribution of content (see Bell paragraph [0004], lines 9-14; paragraph [0025], lines 12-16).

Regarding Claim 25, Schaffer and Alexander disclose a content management system with capabilities to manage enhanced data utilizing computer-readable medium. Neither Schaffer nor Alexander specifically discloses the capability to process feedback information. However, Bell discloses the method of claim 21, further including a data field defining feedback rules. (see Bell paragraph [0024], lines 5-7; paragraph [0185], lines 12-19: feedback data processing capability for managed content)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable manipulation of enhanced content within a content management system utilizing a computer-readable medium as taught by Alexander, and to process feedback information within the content management system as taught by Bell. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Alexander in order to efficiently manipulate complex media content for within a web based environment (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41), and to employ Bell in order to enable effective, efficient marketing and distribution of content (see Bell paragraph [0004], lines 9-14; paragraph [0025], lines 12-16).

11. **Claims 16, 17, 18, 30, 31** are rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over **Schaffer** in view of **Slaughter**.

Regarding Claim 16, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content management

system utilizing enhanced data) However, Schaffer discloses a method of obtaining information, the method comprising:

- d) generating at least one decision parameter based on profile and preference information; (see Schaffer col. 3, lines 4-8: decision parameter: user profile usage for content manipulation)

Schaffer does not specifically disclose the discovery and processing of available services by the content management system. However, Slaughter discloses a method of obtaining information about services that may be of interest to a user, the method comprising:

- a) discovering at least one service offered by at least one entity connected to at least one computer network; (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 26-32: discover available services)
- b) receiving content from said at least one entity that includes terms of said at least one service; (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 37-39: receive terms for available services)
- c) filtering the content to determine whether the content satisfies at least one predetermined rule (see Slaughter col. 37, lines 9-14: content filtering (i.e. predetermined rules) utilized)
- e) determining whether the terms of said at least one service are acceptable based on at least one decision parameter. (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 37-39: determine terms of services offered)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable available services management for client-server entities as taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Slaughter in order to enable a scaleable distributed computing mechanism for security, process migration between network nodes within a network environment. (see Slaughter col. 5, line 67 - col. 6, line 5)

Regarding Claim 17, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content management system utilizing enhanced data) Schaffer does not specifically disclose the processing of available services by the content management system. However, Slaughter discloses the method of claim 16, wherein the discovering step is performed dynamically. (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 26-32: discover available services)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable discovery and processing of available services management for client-server entities as taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Slaughter in order to enable a scaleable distributed computing mechanism for security, process migration between network nodes within a network environment. (see Slaughter col. 5, line 67 - col. 6, line 5)

Regarding Claim 18 (Currently Amended), Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8:

content management system utilizing enhanced data) Schaffer does not specifically disclose processing of available services by the content management system.

However, Slaughter discloses the method of claim 16, further including: negotiating with the at least one entity. (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 37-51: determine and negotiate available services)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable available services management for client-server entities as taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Slaughter in order to enable a scaleable distributed computing mechanism for security, process migration between network nodes within a network environment. (see Slaughter col. 5, line 67 - col. 6, line 5)

Regarding Claim 30, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing enhanced data within multiple domains that creates enhanced data comprising: gathering at least one discrete component of data from at least one data source; associating the at least one discrete component of data with at least one domain; and adding domain specific contextual information to said at least one discrete component of data to create enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content management system utilizing enhanced data) Schaffer does not specifically disclose transactions between multiple entities. However, Slaughter discloses a method of creating enhanced data comprising: completing a transaction with a first entity by a second entity; completing a multiple transactions by the second entity. (see

Slaughter col. 38, lines 12-14; col. 38, lines 48-52; col. 38, lines 63-64: transactions processing services between entities)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable available services management for client-server entities as taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Slaughter in order to enable a scaleable distributed computing mechanism for security, process migration between network nodes within a network environment. (see Slaughter col. 5, line 67 - col. 6, line 5)

Regarding Claim 31, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content management system utilizing enhanced data) Schaffer does not specifically disclose transaction processing services between multiple entities. However, Slaughter discloses the method of claim 30, further comprising: completing a transaction between at least one third party entity by the second entity based on a digital identity of the third party. (see Slaughter col. 38, lines 12-14; col. 38, lines 48-52; col. 38, lines 63-64: transactions processing between entities)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable transaction processing services between client-server entities as taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Slaughter in order to enable a scaleable distributed

computing mechanism for security, process migration between network nodes within a network environment. (see Slaughter col. 5, line 67 - col. 6, line 5)

12. **Claims 19, 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C.103 (a) as being unpatentable over **Schaffer- Slaughter** as applied to claims 1, 21 above, and further in view of **Bowman-Amuah et al.**(US Patent No. 6,697,824).

Regarding Claim 19 (Currently Amended), Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing enhanced content. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content management system utilizing enhanced data) Schaffer does not specifically disclose financial (billing) information transferred from the user to purchase the content. However, Bowman-Amuah discloses financial (billing) information transferred from the user to complete a transaction. (see Bowman-Amuah col. 80, lines 54-61: "*... user decides to purchase the items ... prompted for shipping and payment information. ... routes it to the payment services function ...*") Customer information provided to complete transaction.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Schaffer to incorporate financial information transfer as taught in Bowman-Amuah. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to modify Alexander to employ the invention of Bowman-Amuah in order to enhance the content managing by providing increased complexity of interaction for financial services for clients-server processing. (see Bowman-Amuah col. 2, lines 4-13)

Regarding Claim 20 (Currently Amended), Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing enhanced content. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content management system utilizing enhanced data) Schaffer does not specifically disclose monitoring financial (billing) transactions and updating personal information after financial (billing) transactions. However, Bowman-Amuah discloses:

- a) monitoring a transaction involving the at least one service; . (see Bowman-Amuah col. 45, lines 36-41: "*... information can be captured directly from the user's interaction with the site ...*")
- b) modifying the profile and preference information as a result of the monitoring step. (see Bowman-Amuah col. 45, lines 36-41: "*... profile strategy has been defined ... capturing the information ... data may require refinement ... information can be captured directly from the user's interaction with the site ...*") Update customer information.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Schaffer to incorporate monitoring of financial (i.e. billing) transactions and updating of personal information after financial transaction completion as taught in Bowman-Amuah. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to modify Schaffer to employ the invention of Bowman-Amuah in order to enhance content management by properly and effectively protecting transactions and delivery of profile information to merchants in the complexity of managing financial services for client-server processing. (see Bowman-Amuah col. 81, lines 26-33)

Conclusion

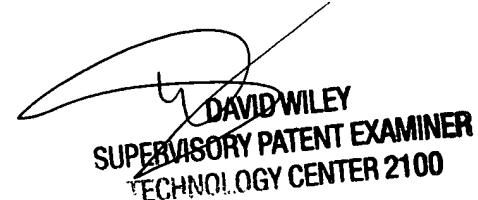
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kyung H. Shin whose telephone number is (571) 272-3920. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 am - 7 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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